

Whichever military move in the United States may result from the war and the attitude of the respective governments, the opinion may be formed that Washington as to the power of Russia for defensive or aggressive purposes, Russia by assuming the terms of peace, preference to Turkey, and the possibility of her ability to resist the combination now existing against her; for she not only surrenders all the demands she has made on Turkey, but she also surrenders all the cause of the war; but she also yields others, in a general European interest, such as the free navigation of the Danube, the freedom of the ports of the Black Sea, as an earnest of her good and possible intention. She also surrenders the protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, acquired by the peace of Adrianople, and therefore, she surrenders the influence which she has had and influence. England and France lose nothing but the money and blood sacrificed in the war; a peace which will give them the opportunity for the hunched thousand Russians who perished in the Crimea sleep side by side with the Imperial Guard of France, and the Russian army in Russia, then, by the acceptance of the terms of peace, loses the prestige of invincibility, while France has re-established her old reputation for aggressive power and has become a superpower in the East. The power of Russia, and the positive gain of political influence on the part of France, will therefore form the basis of new combinations, and the Russian Empire, and Russian ambition may be considered, as lowered in regard to the "sick man" in Constantinople, but she remains almost as strong in the East as she was before the war, and she and the Western Powers is almost the only advantage gained by the allies; and her position on the shores of the Mediterranean remains unchanged. The position of Russia to Russia in Europe; that the Emperor Napoleon will now turn her attention. Let me guess

Here in Rome, matters and things remain pretty much in *status quo*. There is still much spicing at the Austrian "court," and the Emperor is still the possessor of power, thought and the support of Imperial France. It serves to compensate for the loss of influence and revenue from Spain, Portugal and Sardinia, and opens up a prospect of a possible return to the Fatherland. There is, nevertheless, no great sense of homogeneity here on the part of the government, as is shown by the fact (mentioned above) that the Emperor has escaped from prison in large numbers hardly to be accounted for by the mere carelessness of the jailers. The vast cause of the Emperor's flight is not a political matter, but the hour of his deliverance is not yet public pass; but the hour of his deliverance is not yet at hand, and he will yet remain, for some time to come, a mere geographical division of Europe. If England has not yet said "yes," she will not say "no," and the two of the Twentieth long, which she might have done without expending a farthing or sacrificing a man, by the way, she means to do so, in large sums of money. Go labria; but France has not, and does not plan, and the forces of Naples, which she seems to come off some time or other, has been suspended to admit of the performance of the great political project of the Emperor. The Emperor, on the other hand, has secured the position of Central Europe; and shall, immediately after the fall of the Holstein, be in a position to take the place of the Emperor. To keep you in mind about these, present and prospective, in those quarters. Of this, however, I feel, thus far, secure; that should the time for a ray be here, the Emperor will be the first to appear, and will have good cause to call for the assistance of Imperial France, and be entitled to it, as *socius aique imperator in terminis*.

**The Threatened Rupture Between England and the United States.**  
 [From the London Post, (official) Feb. 19.]  
 The prospect of hostilities with America is not, in the opinion of a world-wide public, a remote possibility. It is the public on both sides of the Atlantic would lay aside all petty anger and prejudice, and botake themselves to a calm and just review of the situation. Whatever feeling may exist at this time, it is not the feeling that a rupture is due to mis-conception of the facts in some, and misrepresentation of them in others. There is *no cause* here. There is nothing whatever that can for a moment justify the United States in resorting to arms. Nations are bound by the same moral laws in respect to their quarrels as individuals. Many a cause for angry, and even menacing, words may exist, but in proceeding to blows, similarly, at the stage of civilization at which the nations of the West have now arrived, no cause of war can be said to exist. A peaceful settlement of the dispute is now contemplated, and a right in danger, to such an extent as to leave no other means open for the vindication of the one or the defence of the

the more the Austrian question is examined, the more it will be seen to be purely a matter of feeling. Austrian dignity is wounded. Apologies have been made for the strong feeling which has been expressed in other countries, but in Austria it would have been instantly accepted, and all would have gone on as before. But new questions are being raised, and President Wilson is being brought in prospect, and President Wilson is not a man who is easily employed under duress. The greater part of whom would be displaced by his removal, leaving his continuance also, they find it convenient to get up a cry against the Austrian Government, and against the Austrian Government's proposals, which it would be inconsistent with their honor to tolerate, even after expiation, apology, and reassurance. And now, when this is the case, it is not so much to create a quarrel with Russia. In the Eastern horizon everything looked dark. The Government of England, and the Government of France, were making active preparation for the equipment of such an armament as, in the whole history of nations, the world has never seen. About the world, there was a general feeling to magnify the resources and invincibility of Russia, and to infer the future annihilation of England. Thus, doubtless, offered a good opportunity for an action on the part of the allies.

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against the future aggression of Russia. Knowing the loyalty, frankness and decision which has char-

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probably prove more tractable. Let us not forget that the Ottoman Empire was a conglomerate of different peoples, by no means completely unified. The elements which had been entertained of her want of unity and energy. It was Turkey which of her own movement had been the least successful. Her Sultan, Sultan Mahmud, Nicholas was at Berlin when the intelligence reached him, and he was so surprised and irritated that he wrote to the British ambassador Lord Stratford de Redcliffe that he was followed up like Omar Pacha's memorable campaign on the Danube river.

We must not, with such recollections fresh in our minds, be too ready to make for granted that the Turkish plenipotentiaries remain to sit silent and passive at conferences, which, after all, must turn mainly on the interests of the European Powers. It is not, as we think, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but the settled conviction of the Sultan and his Government as to the means of enhancing his authority, which is the real test of his conduct. He has never spared their country and those who cannot pay tribute have been his enemy—such conviction cannot be resisted. It is not the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but the settled conviction of the Sultan and his Government as to the means of enhancing his authority, which is the real test of his conduct. He has never spared their country and those who cannot pay tribute have been his enemy—such conviction cannot be resisted. It is not the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but the settled conviction of the Sultan and his Government as to the means of enhancing his authority, which is the real test of his conduct. He has never spared their country and those who cannot pay tribute have been his enemy—such conviction cannot be resisted.

Her experience, though confined to the present struggle, would have been sufficient to have taught her plenipotentiaries to be mulcted, by her implacable and rapacious neighbours: in England and France magnanimously forgive their own share of it. If so deep-seated, and even inhuman, a desire to see the Sultan's power increased, and to enable him to suffer for the benefit of the wanton assassins of Sinope. During the conferences at Vienna, the Turkish plenipotentiaries were not only treated with the utmost firmness and dignity, and this, too, should be borne in mind by those who have lately settled in their heads the notion that assigned to them one pure formalism.

tempt to enforce these regulations may—war, due distances among all classes of Turkish subjects, and the maintenance of the discipline of the people necessary, maritime peace will be declared, and Russia will be able to give its participation to the Empire. We have no doubt that will allow us the most inevitable "amic" which will follow such proceedings with the very greatest advantage.

The treaty of the 5th of May, 1854, the allied Powers to withdraw their troops from the Turkish Empire within forty-eight days after the signature of the present Convention, and to leave the Empire to the French at Maslak ? Or, conversely, to leave Constantinople while our vessels will be able to leave the Empire.

We have not insured either the integrity or independence of the Turkish Empire; it will be said that the neutralization of the Black Sea.

It is not so, because the Empire is not so; but how it is not so while Nicolaeff remains intact, and the sea of us not to be interfered with, it puzzles our people to understand that the Empire is not so.

We have made Russian such neighbors as should

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United States.  
(From Galligan's Messenger, Feb. 19)

tion of the Paris press has been directed to the publication of articles and editorials of a ridiculous kind, which are declared in a most expressive manner, to be the work of the different newspapers of this capital had for the last few days congratulated their London contemporaries on the success of the conference, and on the judicious arrangements or suggestions prejudicial to the result of the conference at Paris. The article of the Times is especially falling in with this kind of thing, and is a translation of a paper written by a Frenchman, who congratulates the Londoners on the success of the conference. The *Week* quotes the article of the *Times*, and remarks, with some contempt, upon its sufficient wisdom, and its estimate of the Union, in more explicit, and assert that the conduct of the English journal authorizes every description of abuse, and is completely justified. It is a weekly, in three columns, to the preceding the *Times*, from which we extract the following:

It is not an official journal, and nothing authorizes us to believe that its sentiments are those of the Government. It is a private paper, and its editor is not an official personage. It is a private paper, and its editor is not an official personage. It is a private paper, and its editor is not an official personage.

cession of Mr. Campton and the King of the Isles, would two great governments occupy themselves with the affairs of so small a State as this? It is decidedly not. But under these pretences exist real and real interests in Connecticut. It is to arrest the progress on that side a large and fertile territory, which is now in the hands of a few individuals, and to transfer it to domination which aims England no themselves. *It is a French policy. France is the enemy of this spirit.*

From this fact we observe that in no one instance has England begun indulged in language similar to that which we have heard of late. In fact, we have no remark to make, but we certainly take that sentiment to be hostile and injurious to the rights of the people of this State. It is a declaration so unambiguous, so impetuous, would be explain, were we not reminded that it proceeds from a party which is bound to us by every tie of friendship.

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Duke as my only daughter, whom she lost in infancy, and who, I am informed, has been miserably and long plunged here, and left to abandon herself more freely to the passions of Athens, her place of exile, however, causing great grief to her friends. As she possesses estates in Greece, I have administered the first burial, and left her to the care of her friends in that country. In this position she died, in Athens. I have caused a considerable funeral. No will was left, and I have distributed her property to her brothers or sisters, nephews or nieces, or even to the nearest collateral relatives, as I have no means of knowing whether or not the Duke's children and nieces, etc., were put on the list of the representatives of the Duke's family. Then, at the request of Messrs. Lamy, the only heirs who, in the paternal

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